United Nations A/65/111

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 July 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Item 105 of the preliminary list*

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 10 of its resolution 64/69 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so requested it and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

* A/65/50.

10-43441 (E) 190710

Please recycle

Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*

June 2009-May 2010

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a) Activities relating to annex 2 States			
Australia	March-April 2010	During the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting, held in Bangkok from 27 March to 1 April, the Australian delegation participated in a meeting of the Twelve Plus Group, which resolved to urge ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it. The Australian delegates subsequently held meetings with their Indonesian counterparts to encourage further progress towards that country's ratification of the Treaty	
Austria	June-September 2009	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Austria actively engaged in promoting ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it	

* The present report includes activities that have been completed (i.e. that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Belgium	June 2009-May 2010	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, was supportive of the Plan of Action of the European Union and, in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States including, when appropriate, at a high level, systematically raised the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force	
Bulgaria	June 2009-May 2010	Bulgaria raised the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of entry into force of the Treaty	
Canada	June 2009-May 2010	In bilateral meetings between Canadian officials and their counterparts in non-ratifying annex 2 States, Canada urged their Governments to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	
	August 2009	The Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote letters to his counterparts in non-ratifying annex 2 States to urge their Governments to ratify the Treaty in advance of the September 2009 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	March-May 2010	Canada delivered demarches on behalf of the Group of Eight to eight non-ratifying annex 2 States to urge their Governments to ratify the Treaty in advance of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
Estonia	June 2009-May 2010	Estonia raised the issue of Treaty ratification in bilateral meetings, at the ministerial level and below, with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty with the aim of achieving its entry into force	
France	June 2009-May 2010	France conducted regular discussions with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty	
	May 2010	France welcomed the announcement by Indonesia of its intention to ratify the Treaty and called for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
Germany	June 2009-May 2010	During the reporting period, Germany reiterated the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged its ratification, in particular by remaining annex 2 States, in high-level bilateral talks and relevant multilateral forums	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Japan	June 2009-May 2010	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the matter of the Treaty with those annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty	
	March 2010	Japan invited an Indonesian Diet member and Government officials to visit International Monitoring System facilities hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the Treaty with relevant Japanese authorities	
	March 2010	Japan invited an Egyptian delegation, headed by the Director of the Egyptian National Data Centre, to visit IMS facilities hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the Treaty with relevant Japanese authorities	
Mexico	June 2009-May 2010	Mexico supported the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization with the aim of having annex 2 States which had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty do so as soon as possible in order to achieve its entry into force	
	June 2009-May 2010	In bilateral meetings with annex 2 States, Mexico reiterated the importance of signing/ratifying the Treaty at the earliest opportunity with the aim of achieving its early entry into force	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
New Zealand	June 2009-May 2010	New Zealand raised the issue of the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty with several annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it	
Norway	June 2009-May 2010	Norway raised the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts, especially with annex 2 States	
	June 2009-May 2010	Norway rendered financial support to the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre to promote reassessment of issues relating to the Treaty in the United States of America and to advocate for ratification of the Treaty by the latter	
Qatar	June 2009-May 2010	Qatar raised the issue of the importance of accession to the Treaty, its impact on international peace and security and on economic development and human well-being, as well as its entry into force, including with annex 2 States	
Russian Federation	June 2009-May 2010	In its bilateral contacts with countries mentioned in annex 2 to the Treaty, primarily with the United States of America and other countries that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation continued to persistently appeal to them to join the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Sweden	June 2009-May 2010	Both in the framework of the Swedish European Union Presidency and in its bilateral contacts (at the ministerial level and below), Sweden raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty with several annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	
Turkey	June 2009-May 2010	In its bilateral contacts, Turkey stressed to several annex 2 States the importance of signing and ratifying of the Treaty	
Ukraine	June 2009-May 2010	In the framework of its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, Ukraine persistently called upon them to join the Treaty as soon as possible	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2009-May 2010	The United Kingdom took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the matter of signature and ratification of the Treaty with those annex 2 States which have not yet signed and/or ratified it, most recently with China, India, Indonesia, Israel and the United States of America	
	4 September 2009	As part of wider bilateral discussions, the United Kingdom raised the issue of ratification of the Treaty with India	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	23 November 2009	As part of wider bilateral discussions, the United Kingdom called on Indonesia to ratify the Treaty	
	8 April 2010	As part of wider bilateral discussions, the United Kingdom called on Israel to ratify the Treaty	
1. Bilateral level			
1 (b) Activities relating to non-annex 2 States			
Austria	June-September 2009	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Austria actively engaged in all relevant bilateral and multilateral forums to promote universalization of the Treaty	
Canada	June 2009-May 2010	In bilateral meetings between Canadian officials and their counterparts in non-ratifying non-annex 2 States, Canada urged their Governments to ratify the Treaty	
	August 2009	The Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote letters to his counterparts in non-ratifying non-annex 2 States to urge their Governments to ratify the Treaty in advance of the September 2009 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	March-May 2010	Canada delivered demarches on behalf of the Group of Eight to 33 non-ratifying non-annex 2 States to urge their Governments to ratify the Treaty in advance of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
France	June 2009-May 2010	France conducted regular discussions with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty	
	January-February 2010	On the occasion of the African Union Summit in Addis Ababa (26 January-2 February 2010), France, in its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, carried out demarches in the capitals of several African States to encourage ratification of the Treaty	
	May 2010	France welcomed the ratification of the Treaty by the Central African Republic and Trinidad and Tobago and called for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	May-June 2010	On the occasion of the Africa-France Summit, France, in its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, carried out demarches in the capitals of several African States to encourage ratification of the Treaty	
Jordan	June 2009-May 2010	In its cooperation with the leadership of the armed forces of allied and friendly countries and defence attachés accredited to Jordan, the Jordanian Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Military utilized Jordan's policy of openness to encourage those States to sign and ratify the Treaty	
Mexico	June 2009-May 2010	In bilateral meetings, at the ministerial and vice-ministerial levels, Mexico urged those States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity with the aim of supporting the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to increase the already high number of States signatories that wish to see the Treaty enter into force in the near future	
New Zealand	June 2009-May 2010	Whenever relevant during bilateral occasions, New Zealand underlined to non-annex 2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible entry into force	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	June 2009-May 2010	New Zealand provided voluntary financial contributions to enable experts from non-annex 2 developing countries to participate in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, thereby reiterating the universal character of the Treaty	
Qatar	June 2009-May 2010	Qatar raised the issue of the importance of accession to the Treaty, its impact on international peace and security, and on economic development and human well-being, as well as its entry into force with non-annex 2 States	
Russian Federation	June 2009-May 2010	In the framework of its bilateral contacts with those non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation persistently continued to call upon them to join the Treaty as soon as possible	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2009-May 2010	On 8 October 2009, Trinidad and Tobago signed the Treaty and ratified it on 26 May, following the provision of funding by the United Kingdom to promote the signing and ratification of the Treaty by Trinidad and Tobago	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Ukraine	June 2009-May 2010	In the framework of its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, Ukraine persistently called upon them to join the Treaty as soon as possible	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a) Global			
Australia	June 2009-May 2010	Australia continued to work closely with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to coordinate approaches to promote universalization of the Treaty. This was a subject of discussion between the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization during their meeting in Vienna on 19 February 2010	
	16 September 2009	The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade addressed the Conference on Facilitating Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, during which he emphasized, inter alia, the importance of ratification by all States of the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	March-April 2010	At the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting held from 27 March to 1 April in Bangkok, the Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives delivered an address to the special session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. He emphasized the importance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as a means of reinforcing the collective security benefits of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
	April 2010	The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade wrote an article for the April 2010 edition of *Spectrum*, the magazine of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, in which he promoted the collective security and humanitarian benefits of the entry into force of the Treaty and urged all States to ratify it	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	May 2010	The Australian Government promoted universalization and entry into force of the Treaty throughout the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in May. The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade delivered the Australian national statement on 3 May and the Pacific Islands Forum statement on 4 May to the Review Conference general debate, both of which included strong calls for the universalization of the Treaty. The Australian delegation to the Review Conference also urged all States to ratify the Treaty in its statement at the meeting of Main Committee I	
Austria	June-September 2009	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Austria actively engaged in all relevant bilateral and multilateral forums to promote universalization of the Treaty. Austria also supported the International Scientific Studies Conference held in Vienna in June 2009, which focused on issues related to the capability and readiness of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty verification regime to detect nuclear explosions worldwide	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September 2009	As a non-permanent member of the Security Council, Austria, represented at the Security Council summit by its President, supported the adoption of resolution 1887 (2009) calling upon, inter alia, all States to sign and ratify the Treaty	
Belgium	June 2009-May 2010	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated its commitment to the Treaty and the importance it attaches to its early entry into force in various appropriate international forums	
	September 2009	The Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and delivered a statement in favour of the entry into force of the Treaty	
	September 2009	The early entry into force of the Treaty was one of the priorities of Belgium in the framework of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly. This was underlined in a public note, published, inter alia, on the website of the Belgian Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, urging annex 2 States to give positive signs by signing and/or ratifying the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	December 2009	Belgium voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 64/57 entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments", 64/47 entitled "General and complete disarmament: renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons" and 64/69 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", all of which call for, inter alia, the prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
Bulgaria	September 2009	Bulgaria participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and endorsed its joint statement	
	June 2009-May 2010	Bulgaria supported the adoption of resolutions by the General Assembly encouraging all States to ratify the Treaty and repeated this entreaty in national statements to the Assembly and to the International Atomic Energy Agency and in statements related to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Canada	June 2009-May 2010	Canada actively participated in the discussions in Vienna on the draft Final Declaration for the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	
	November 2009	Canada achieved certification of the last of the 16 International Monitoring System Stations and laboratories that are hosted by it	
	December 2009	Canada voted in favour of the following General Assembly resolutions that called for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty: 64/69, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", 64/47, entitled "General and complete disarmament: renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons", and 64/57, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Chile	May 2009	During the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Chile participated in the drafting of the recommendations to the Conference, supporting the inclusion of a paragraph calling on the universalization of the Treaty	
	May 2009	Chile took over the coordination of focal points of the Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zones and, in this capacity, promoted the inclusion in the Conference declaration of a paragraph calling for the universalization of the Treaty and its early entry into force	
	October 2009	In its statement in the First Committee of the General Assembly, Chile called for the universalization of the Treaty and its early entry into force	
	December 2009	In the meeting in Tokyo of Group of Eight Sherpas and sub-Sherpas, preparatory to the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C., Chile referred to the contribution of the Treaty to disarmament and non-proliferation and called for its early entry into force	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Czech Republic	June 2009-May 2010	The Czech Republic seized every opportunity to promote the Treaty and its entry into force in relevant international forums	
	24-25 September 2009	The Czech Republic actively participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and supported the adoption of its final declaration	
	2 December 2009	The Czech Republic co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 64/69 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
Estonia	September 2009	Estonia participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty	
	October-November 2009	Estonia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 64/69 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
France	June 2009-May 2010	In relevant multilateral forums (e.g. the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament and the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons), France seized every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	September 2009	France was elected (with Morocco) by the ratifying States as co-Chair of the Article XIV process for facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty	
	September 2009	France co-chaired (with Morocco) the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 24 and 25 September 2009 in New York, and called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
	February 2010	At the Global Zero Conference held in Paris, France called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
	February 2010	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, France presented (with Morocco) to the States signatories elements of an action plan for facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty	
	March-April 2010	At the 122nd assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in Bangkok, in its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, the French delegation carried out démarches towards several States to encourage ratification of the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	May 2010	During the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in New York, France, as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, co-organized with Morocco and the East-West Institute (United States of America), a side event on the theme "Promoting the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: politics, science and capacity development"	
Germany	June 2009-May 2010	Upon assumption of office in 2009, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany emphasized the need for renewed international efforts in the areas of disarmament and non-proliferation. In this context, he called for the early entry into force of the Treaty in various public appearances, speeches and articles both in the international context and in the German Parliament (Bundestag)	
	June 2009-May 2010	In a joint article, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, published in May 2010, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany underscored the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and called for speedy ratification by the remaining annex 2 States	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	June 2009-May 2010	Germany actively participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in September 2009 in New York. Likewise, it stressed the relevance of the Treaty and its early entry into force at the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in May	
	June 2009-May 2010	While publicly welcoming the summit meeting held on 24 September 2009 and the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1887 (2009) as a significant event for disarmament and non-proliferation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany called for the early entry into force of the Treaty as one of the most important concrete measures mentioned in the resolution	
Hungary	June 2009-May 2010	Hungary seized every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. Hungary reiterated in relevant multilateral forums the importance of and Hungary's support for the entry into force of the Treaty, and urged its ratification	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	24-25 September 2009	Hungary participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, made a statement in support of the Treaty and endorsed the document entitled "Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" and the report of the conference	
	2 December 2009	Hungary co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 64/69 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
Japan	September 2009	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and announced Japan's initiative to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty	
	June-March 2010	Japan invited 11 seismology experts from eight countries to take part in the training course in Global Seismological Observation, which deals with global seismological observation and its application to nuclear test monitoring technology	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Jordan	June 2009-May 2010	In relevant multilateral forums and workshops, Jordan seized every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. In addition, Jordan utilized the visits of high-ranking officers of military delegations to Jordan and the participation of its high-ranking military officers in regional and international workshops and meetings regarding the disarmament and non-proliferation to encourage States to sign and ratify the Treaty and prevent any actions that are incompatible with the purposes of the Treaty	
	June 2009-May 2010	Jordan, through the Royal Jordanian Command and Staff College and the Royal Jordanian National Defense College, hosted many military delegations from other countries to explain its position towards the ratification of the Treaty	
	June 2009-May 2010	The Jordanian Joint Chiefs of Staff of the military issued instructions and orders to Jordanian military attachés accredited to other States to use the opportunity at workshops and all formal and informal meetings to explain the position of the Jordanian Armed Forces regarding disarmament and non-proliferation, and the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Mexico	24-25 September 2009	Mexico participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which was held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2009	
	2 December 2009	Mexico co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 64/94 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
	June 2009-May 2010	Mexico participated in the meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and its subsidiary bodies, as well as in consultations aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty and at strengthening the verification regime	
Mongolia	September 2009	Mongolia participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2009. Mongolia's representative made a statement reaffirming the country's firm commitment to promoting the entry into force of the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
New Zealand	24 September 2009	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Zealand delivered a statement at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York encouraging those States whose ratification is required for entry into force to ratify the Treaty without delay	
	2 December 2009	New Zealand co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 64/69 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
	November 2009-May 2010	As part of the "Vienna Group of Ten" and its activities in advance of and during the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, New Zealand co-authored a paper emphasizing the need for early entry into force of the Treaty and calling on the remaining annex 2 States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty as soon as possible	
Norway	June 2009-May 2010	Norway supported resolutions in the General Assembly encouraging all countries to ratify the Treaty and repeated this plea in national statements in the Assembly, in the International Atomic Energy Agency and in statements related to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	June-December 2009	Norway provided a contribution, as a donor country, to finance the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, within the context of the pilot project	
	25 March 2010	The China Arms Control and Disarmament Association organized a conference on disarmament and non-proliferation in cooperation with Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands. The book *Nuclear Test Ban — Converting Political Vision to Reality* by authors from Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands was a part of the basis for this conference	
Qatar	June 2009-May 2010	Qatar's declarations and position during international conferences and other events reflect an invitation for all countries to quickly accede to the Treaty and to support its entry into force, and its universality	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Russian Federation	June 2009-May 2010	Within the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons review process and 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Russian Federation constantly advanced the entry into force of the Treaty as a key issue, emphasizing the strong recommendations of the Conference in this regard. The Russian Federation underscored the importance of the universalization of the Treaty for the stability in different regions of the world, primarily in the Middle East	
	April 2009	Russian parliamentarians supported the adoption of the resolution underlining the role and significance of the Treaty by the 120th assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union	
	July 2009	The Russian Federation was one of the States who initiated the inclusion in the Group of Eight L'Aquila statement on non-proliferation of provisions underscoring the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	24 September 2009	The Russian Federation fully contributed to the adoption at the Security Council summit on non-proliferation and disarmament of resolution 1887 (2009), which contains the provisions in support of the Treaty	
	24-25 September 2009	The Russian Federation actively contributed to the successful conduct of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which was held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2009. At present, the Russian Federation, together with other States, is working on the implementation of an action plan for facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty, which was adopted by the Conference	
	2 December 2009	The Russian Federation supported and co-sponsored resolution 64/69 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 2009	
Serbia	September 2009	Serbia participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty, convened pursuant to Article XIV of the Treaty, which was in New York on 24 and 25 September 2009	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	May 2010	Serbia supported United Nations activities and those of other multilateral entities aimed at ensuring the early entry into force of the Treaty, one of the pillars of the international regime of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Serbia stressed, in his statement during the general debate at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, that Serbia warmly welcomed the initiative of the Secretary-General to host a ministerial meeting to bring the Treaty into force as soon as possible	
Sweden	September 2009	At the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in September, a Swedish delegation headed by the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs represented the European Union. In a meeting with the Executive Secretary at the outset of the Conference, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs emphasized the continued commitment of Sweden and the European Union to a swift ratification of the Treaty	
Switzerland	June 2009-May 2010	Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty in all its statements in relevant forums	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	December 2009	Switzerland voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 64/69 (Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty), 64/54 (towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments) and 64/47 (general and complete disarmament: renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons), all of which call for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty	
Turkey	June 2009-May 2010	Turkey provided a contribution, as a donor country, to finance the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, within the context of the pilot project	
	September 2009	Turkey participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which was held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2009, and it endorsed the final declaration of the Conference	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	2 December 2009	Turkey co-sponsored resolution 64/69, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session	
	December 2009	Turkey voted in favour of resolution 64/47, entitled "General and complete disarmament: renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons", which was adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session	
Ukraine	June 2009-May 2010	As the chair-elect of Main Committee II of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Ukraine conducted 10 outreach activities to promote further signatures and ratifications of the Treaty in the context of preparations to the Conference. In the relevant forums, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty. The universalization of the Treaty was part of the discussions at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	September 2009	Ukraine participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2009, and supported its final declaration and measures to promote the entry into force of the Treaty	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2009-May 2010	United Kingdom funding has enabled technical experts from developing countries to participate in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, helping to promote universalization of the Treaty and capacity-building in developing countries	
	May 2009	The United Kingdom provided funding to Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs to carry out a project to promote the entry into force of the Treaty through consultations and dialogue with all those annex 2 States whose ratification is a precondition for entry into force (China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (the Islamic Republic of), Israel, Pakistan and the United States of America). As part of this project, on 12 October 2009, the United Kingdom also participated in a meeting with Egypt, India, Israel and Pakistan	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	July 2009	The United Kingdom published the Government statement entitled "The Road to 2010: Addressing the Nuclear Question in the Twenty-First Century", which included a call for States that had yet to do so to sign and ratify the Treaty	
	24 September 2009	The Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs headed the United Kingdom delegation to the Conference on Facilitating Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2009. During the conference, the Minister called on the remaining annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty	
	March 2010	The United Kingdom participated actively in the drafting and adoption of the Group of Eight non-proliferation statements made in July 2009 and March 2010. Both statements included references to promoting the entry into force of the Treaty	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	April 2010	The United Kingdom's statement to the United Nations Disarmament Commission in New York urged all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty unconditionally and without delay, in particular the nine remaining annex 2 countries	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (b) Regional			
Australia	June 2009	Following the workshop organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, held in Palau on 21 and 22 May 2009, the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office undertook follow-up activities to encourage progress towards universalization of the Treaty, including by sharing with some participants Australia's national experiences with implementation arrangements for the Treaty	
	June 2009-May 2010	In bilateral exchanges, in particular with other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Australia encouraged ratification of the Treaty by those States which have yet to do so, as well as offered to provide assistance in the process	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	May 2010	On 17-21 May 2010, the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office, in conjunction with Geoscience Australia and the Provisional Technical Secretariat to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, conducted a workshop in Canberra focusing on the establishment of National Data Centres and Treaty universalization. Regional states, including Pacific Island countries, took part in the workshop	
Austria	March 2010	As a Member State of the European Union, Austria co-sponsored the position of the European Union for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons calling upon all remaining States, inter alia, to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay and without conditions. Similarly, as part of the "Vienna Group of Ten", Austria co-sponsored a working paper for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with the same appeal	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Belgium	**July 2009-May 2010**	**Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate regional forums**	
France	**January-February 2010**	**At the African Union Summit, held in Addis Ababa from 26 January to 2 February 2010, France, in its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, carried out démarches towards several African States to encourage ratification of the Treaty**	
	March 2010	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, France participated in the regional workshop organized by Mongolia and the Provisional Technical secretariat to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in Ulaanbaatar	
	May-June 2010	At the Africa-France Summit, held in Nice, France, from 31 May to 1 June 2010, France, in its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, carried out démarches towards several African States to encourage ratification of the Treaty	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Germany	June 2009-May 2010	As a Member State of the European Union, Germany actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty	
Hungary	July 2009-May 2010	Hungary, as a Member State of the European Union, supported the joint efforts of the European Union to promote the Treaty and its entry into force, including the implementation of relevant Council Joint Actions in support of the Treaty	
Mexico	28 January 2010	Mexico supported the adoption of the resolution entitled "Inter-American Support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" at the Fortieth General Assembly of the Organization of American States during the Session of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, held on 28 January 2010	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Mongolia	15-16 May 2010	Mongolia and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization jointly organized a regional workshop on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and on strengthening capacity-building, in Ulaanbaatar. The two day workshop was attended by over 50 delegates from 19 countries, including both annex 2 and non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. The workshop contributed significantly to increasing awareness and promoting the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty among countries in the region, in particular amid the recent positive developments and momentum for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. It also helped to increase the participating countries' national capacity on legal and technical matters related to the Treaty	
Qatar	June 2009-May 2010	Qatar's declarations and position during regional conferences and other regional events reflect an invitation for all countries to quickly accede to the Treaty and to support its entry into force, and its universality	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Ukraine	December 2009	Ukraine initiated the adoption, on 2 December 2009, of the Organization for Security and Cooperation Ministerial Council Declaration on non-proliferation. In the Declaration, States reaffirmed their full commitment to the early entry into force of the Treaty. Pending its entry into force, all States were called upon to abide by a moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions and to refrain from any action contrary to the obligations and provisions of the Treaty	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2009-May 2010	The United Kingdom fully supported efforts by the European Union to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty, most recently in the context of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in May 2010	